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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
		10/797,430	FINK, IAN M.
		Examiner	Art Unit	
		Melur Ramakrishnaiah	2614	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _10 March 2004_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-79_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _78 and 79_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-77_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _4-15-2005_.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

1.   Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

    I.   Claims 1-77, drawn method of providing access to network, classified in

        class 455, subclass 432.1.

    II   . Claims 78-79, drawn to business method for providing network access ,

classified in class705, subclass 500.

2.   Inventions I and II are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that

they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different designs,

modes of operation, and effects (MPEP § 802.01 and § 806.06). In the instant case, the

different inventions are claims 1-77 are drawn to method of providing access to network

classified in 455/432.1 and claims 78-79 are drawn to business methods for providing

network access classified in 705/500.

3.   Because these inventions are independent or distinct for the reasons given

above and there would be a serious burden on the examiner if restriction is not required

because the inventions require a different field of search (see MPEP § 808.02),

restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

4.   During a telephone conversation with Graig Yudell on 12-18-2006 a provisional

election was made without traverse to prosecute the invention of Group I, claims 1-77.

Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action.

Claims 78-79 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37

CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6.   Claims 1-3, 7, 11, 13, 20-22, 27-28, are rejected under 35 U.S.C 102(b) as being

anticipated by Mooney (WO 99/44161).

Regarding claim 1, Mooney discloses a method of providing access to a second

network comprises in a network system, where in network system includes one or more

access points coupled to a first network, the method comprising: generating one or

more access codes (fig. 1, page 3 lines 1-21), receiving an access code of the one or

more access codes from a computing device (58, fig. 4) coupled to a first access point

of one or more access points, determining if access code is valid, and if the access

code is valid, providing access to the second network (52, fig. 4) for the computing

device, wherein access to the second network includes access to one or more services

of the second network (page 3, line 23 – page 5, line 15 and fig. 2).

Regarding claims 2-3, 7, 11, 13, 20-22, 27-28, Mooney further teaches the

following: wherein access code is associated with one or more attributes (reads on

predetermined time, page 2, lines 5-6), wherein the providing is based on at least one

attribute of the one or more attributes, access code is associated with expiration time,

each attribute of a subset of attributes of the one or more attributes is associated with a

second network (52, fig. 4), wherein determining includes determining a time and

determining if the time is past the expiration time, wherein access code is not valid if the time is past the expiration time (page 4 lines 25-30), second network (52, fig. 4) comprises the internet, first access point and computing device (56, fig. 1) communicate in a wired fashion shown in fig. 4, determining includes accessing a database and searching for the access code wherein if access code is not found, then access code is not valid, if the access code is found, receiving one or more attributes (reads on predetermined time, page 2, lines 5-6) associated with access code (fig. 2 page 4 lines 2-11), venue associate providing access code to a user, wherein venue associate provides access code to the user's patronage to a venue (this reads on user buying soft drink whose cap contains access code from a venue associate who is taking care of purchase of soft drink (page 3 lines 15-21), storing one or more access codes from the generating in a memory medium, , storing one or more access codes from the generating in a database (page 3, line 28 – page 4, line 3).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8.   Claims 4-5, 8-9, 23-26, 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mooney in view of Wilson (US 2001/0054101A1).

Mooney differs from claims 4-5 in that he does not specifically teach the following: determining geographic location of the computing device, wherein at least one

attribute of the one or more attributes is associated with a geographic location, wherein the providing is based upon geographic location of the computing device and at least one attribute associated with geographic location, determining the geographic location of the computing device, wherein at least one attribute of the one or more attributes is associated with geographic location of validity, wherein the determining if the access code is valid includes using the geographic location of the computing device and at least one attribute associated with a geographic location, wherein if the geographic location of the computing device is within the area of geographic location of validity, then access code is valid.

However, Wilson discloses server and method to provide access to a network by a computer configured for a different network which teaches the following: determining geographic location (reads on access codes generated for each room on a daily basis, paragraph: 0177) of the computing device, wherein at least one attribute of the one or more attributes is associated with a geographic location, wherein the providing is based upon geographic location of the computing device and at least one attribute associated with geographic location, determining the geographic location of the computing device, wherein at least one attribute of the one or more attributes is associated with geographic location of validity, wherein the determining if the access code is valid includes using the geographic location of the computing device and at least one attribute associated with a geographic location, wherein if the geographic location of the computing device is within the area of geographic location of validity, then access code is valid (paragraphs: 0134, paragraph: 0177, 0221).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Mooney's system to provide for the following: determining geographic location of the computing device, wherein at least one attribute of the one or more attributes is associated with a geographic location, wherein the providing is based upon geographic location of the computing device and at least one attribute associated with geographic location, determining the geographic location of the computing device, wherein at least one attribute of the one or more attributes is associated with geographic location of validity, wherein the determining if the access code is valid includes using the geographic location of the computing device and at least one attribute associated with a geographic location, wherein if the geographic location of the computing device is within the area of geographic location of validity, then access code is valid as this arrangement would facilitate providing services to the users based on their geographic location as taught by Wilson.

Mooney differs from claims 8-9 in that he does not specifically teach the following: a user receives access code from a communication device, the user requesting access code, wherein the user communication device for requesting.

However, Wilson teaches the following: a user receives access code from a communication device, the user requesting access code, wherein the user communication device for requesting (paragraph: 0209, 0221).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Mooney's system to provide for the following: a user receives access code from a communication device, the user requesting access code,

wherein the user communication device for requesting as this arrangement would
facilitate the user to obtain access code by using communication devices as taught by
Wilson.

Mooney differs from claims 23-26, 29 in that he does not specifically teach the
following: transmitting one or more access codes from the generating to one or more
communication devices, wherein distribution unit performs the transmitting, distributing
one or more access codes from the generating to one or more users, wherein
distribution unit performs the distributing, storing one or more access codes from the
generating in a memory medium, printing one or more access codes from the
generating.

However, Wilson teaches the following: transmitting one or more access codes
from the generating to one or more communication devices, wherein distribution unit
performs the transmitting, distributing one or more access codes from the generating to
one or more users, wherein distribution unit performs the distributing, storing one or
more access codes from the generating in a memory medium, printing one or more
access codes from the generating (paragraph: 0209).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time
invention was made to modify Mooney's system to provide for the following: transmitting
one or more access codes from the generating to one or more communication devices,
wherein distribution unit performs the transmitting, distributing one or more access
codes from the generating to one or more users, wherein distribution unit performs the
distributing, storing one or more access codes from the generating in a memory

medium, printing one or more access codes from the generating as this arrangement would facilitate automating the generation and distribution of access codes for use as taught by Wilson, thus offering efficiency for generating and distributing access codes.

9.   Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mooney in view of de Jong et al. (US PAT: 7,085,840, filed 10-29-2001).

Mooney differs from claim 6 in that he does not teach the following: at least one attribute of the one or more attributes is associated with a quality of service (QoS), wherein the providing is based upon the at least one attribute associated with QoS.

However, de Jong discloses enhanced quality identification in a data communication network which teaches the following: at least one attribute of the one or more attributes is associated with a quality of service (QoS), wherein the providing is based upon the at least one attribute associated with QoS (fig. 27, col. 21, line 53 – col. 23, line 56).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Mooney's system to provide for the following: at least one attribute of the one or more attributes is associated with a quality of service (QoS), wherein the providing is based upon the at least one attribute associated with QoS as this arrangement would facilitate to provide required service based on user credential which specify desired user preferences as taught by de Jong.

10.   Claims 10, 12, 14-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mooney in view of Baber et al. (US 2004/0054774A1, Provisional application No. 60/380, 153, filed on may 4, 2002, hereinafter Baber).

Mooney differs from claims 10 and 12 in that he does not specifically teach the following: computing device is a portable computing device, second network comprises a corporate network.

However, Baber discloses using wireless network access points for monitoring radio spectrum traffic and interference which teaches the following: computing device is a portable computing device (fig. 1, paragraph: 0058), second network comprises a corporate network (paragraph: 0067).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Mooney's system to provide for the following: computing device is a portable computing device, second network comprises a corporate network as this arrangement would provide mobility for users while communication with other networks such as internet or corporate network as taught by Baber.

Mooney differs from claims 14-15 in that he does not teach the following: access point and computing device communicate in a wireless fashion, first access point and computing device communicate using wireless Ethernet (IEEE 802.11).

However, Baber teaches the following: access point and computing device communicate in a wireless fashion, first access point and computing device communicate using wireless Ethernet, i.e., IEEE 802.11 (fig. 1, paragraph: 0045, 0056).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Mooney's system to provide for the following: access point and computing device communicate in a wireless fashion, first access point and computing device communicate using wireless Ethernet (IEEE 802.11) as this

arrangement would provide wireless access points for clients for communicating with networks by using well known IEEE standards as taught by Baber.

Mooney differs from claims 16-19 in that although he discloses using access codes for connecting to internet to obtain services as shown in rejecting claim 1, he does not teach the following: wherein first access point is operable to concurrently utilize plurality of IEEE 802.11 system identifications, wherein computing device uses IEEE 802.11 system identifications of computing device, wherein determining includes determining if the IEEE 802.11 system identification matches the IEEE 802.11 system identification of the computing device, wherein if the IEEE 802.11 system identification does not match IEEE802.11 system identification of the computing device, then the access code is not valid, wherein plurality of IEEE802.11 service set identifications include: IEEE 802.11 service set identifications (SSIDs), IEEE 802.11 basic service identifications (BSSIDs), IEEE 802.11 extended service identifications (ESSIDs).

However, Baber teaches use of IEEE 802.11 standards and use of IEEE 802.11 SSID's, BSSIDs, and ESSIDs for accessing networks and determining whether a particular frame of data to be directed to particular device (paragraph: 0046-0047).

Therefore , it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Mooney's system to arrives at a system to include: wherein first access point is operable to concurrently utilize plurality of IEEE 802.11 system identifications, wherein computing device uses IEEE 802.11 system identifications of computing device, wherein determining includes determining if the IEEE 802.11 system identification matches the IEEE 802.11 system identification of the

computing device, wherein if the IEEE 802.11 system identification does not match

IEEE802.11 system identification of the computing device, then the access code is not

valid, wherein plurality of IEEE802.11 service set identifications include: IEEE 802.11

service set identifications (SSIDs), IEEE 802.11 basic service identifications (BSSIDs),

IEEE 802.11 extended service identifications (ESSIDs) as this arrangement would

facilitate well known IEEE802.11 standards for accessing networks for handling data.

Regarding claim 30, Mooney discloses a computer system for providing access

to a second network from a first network, the computer system comprising: first network

interface (20, fig. 4) coupled to the first network, a second network interface (54, fig. 4)

coupled to the second network, a CPU (not shown), a memory (not shown) coupled to

the CPU, wherein memory stores program instructions which are executable by the

CPU to: receive an access code from a computing device (56, fig. 4) coupled to the first

network, determine if the access code is valid, and provide access to a second network

for the computing device if the access code is valid, wherein providing access to a

second network includes controlling access between first network interface and the

second network interface, wherein the access to the second network includes access to

one or more services of the second network (page 3, line 23 – page 5, line 15).

Regarding claims 31-32, 36, 38, 46-47, Mooney further teaches the following:

wherein access code is associated with one or more attributes (reads on expiration time

of access code, page 2, lines 5-6), wherein the providing is based on at least one

attribute of the one or more attributes, access code is associated with expiration time,

each attribute of a subset of attributes of the one or more attributes is associated with a

second network (52, fig. 4), wherein determining includes determining a time and

determining if the time is past the expiration time, wherein access code is not valid if the

time is past the expiration time (page 4 lines 25-30), second network (52, fig. 4)

comprises the internet, first access point and computing device (56, fig. 1) communicate

in a wired fashion as shown in fig. 4, determining includes accessing a database and

searching for the access code wherein if access code is not found, then access code is

not valid, if the access code is found, receiving one or more attributes (reads on

predetermined time, page 2, lines 5-6) associated with access code (fig. 2 page 4 lines

2-11).

Claims 33-34 are rejected on the same basis as claims 4-5.

Claim 35 is rejected on the same basis as claim 6.

Claims 37, 39 are rejected on the same basis as claims 10, 12.

Mooney differs from claim 40 in that he does not teach the following: the first

network interface comprises a wireless network interface coupled to a transceiver,

wherein the computer system and computing device communicate in a wireless fashion,

wherein the first network includes the computer system and the computing device

communicating in a wireless fashion.

However, Barber teaches the following: the first network interface comprises a

wireless network interface coupled to a transceiver, wherein the computer system and

computing device communicate in a wireless fashion, wherein the first network includes

the computer system and the computing device communicating in a wireless fashion

(figs. 1-2, paragraphs: 0058-0061).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Mooney's system to provide for the following: the first network interface comprises a wireless network interface coupled to a transceiver, wherein the computer system and computing device communicate in a wireless fashion, wherein the first network includes the computer system and the computing device communicating in a wireless fashion as this arrangement would provide mobility to the user of the computing for access to other networks as taught by Barber, thus providing the user convenience to access networks.

Claim 41 is rejected on the same basis as claim 15.

Claims 42-45 are rejected on the same basis as claims 16-19.

Regarding claims 48-50, Mooney teaches the following: memory stores program instructions which are executable by the CPU to generate a second access code, store second access code in a memory medium, transmit second access code to a database (page 3 lines 8-16; page 4 lines 2-3).

Mooney differs from claim 51 in that he does not teach the following: computer system is coupled to a printing device, wherein memory stores program instructions which are further executable by the CPU to transmit the second access code to the printing device.

However, Wilson teaches the following: computer system is coupled to a printing device, wherein memory stores program instructions which are further executable by the CPU to transmit the access codes to the printing device (paragraph: 0209).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Mooney's system to provide for the following: computer system is coupled to a printing device, wherein memory stores program instructions which are further executable by the CPU to transmit the second access code to the printing device as this arrangement would provide means for written record of access codes for users as taught by Wilson.

Claim 52 is rejected on the same basis as claim 30.

Regarding claims 53-54, 57, 62, Mooney teaches the following: access code is associated wit one or more attributes (reads on expiration time), wherein computer system is further operable to provide access or services of the second network based on one or more attributes , each attribute of a subset of attributes of the one or more attributes is associated with service of the network, a management information base (MIB) in (54, fig. 4) coupled to the first network, wherein the computer system is further operable to access information in the MIB and use the information to determine the geographic location of the computing device, wherein the access code is associated with an expiration time, wherein determining if the access code is valid includes determining a time and determining if the time is past the expiration time, wherein access code is not valid if the time is past the expiration time (figs. 2, 4, page 3, line 23 – page 5, line 15).

Mooney differs from claims 55-56, 58-60 in that he does not teach the following: the computer system is further operable to determine a geographic location of the computing device, wherein at least one attribute of one or more attributes associated

with the access code is associated with geographic location, wherein the computer

system is further operable to provide access to service to the second network based on

geographic location of the computing device at least one attribute associated with the

access code is associated wit geographic location, geographic location of the computing

device includes a geographic location of the first access point, geographic location of

the computing devoice includes a geographic location of the first access point, a

management information base (MIB) coupled to the first network, wherein the computer

system is further operable to access information in the MIB and use the information to

determine the geographic location of the first access point.

However, Wilson teaches the following: the computer system is further operable

to determine a geographic location of the computing device, wherein at least one

attribute of one or more attributes associated with the access code is associated with

geographic location (reads on access code generated for each room, paragraph: 0209),

wherein the computer system is further operable to provide access to service (for

example internet access or billing service) to the second network based on geographic

location of the computing device at least one attribute associated with the access code

is associated wit geographic location (paragraphs: 0134, 0221), geographic location of

the computing device includes a geographic location of the first access point,

geographic location of the computing devoice includes a geographic location of the first

access point, a management information base (MIB) coupled to the first network,

wherein the computer system is further operable to access information in the MIB and

use the information to determine the geographic location (this is implied the system

determines the location of the user to facilitate billing) of the first access point
(paragraphs: 0211, 0216, 0221).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time
invention was made to modify Mooney's system to provide for the following: the
computer system is further operable to determine a geographic location of the
computing device, wherein at least one attribute of one or more attributes associated
with the access code is associated with geographic location, wherein the computer
system is further operable to provide access pr service to the second network based on
geographic location of the computing device at least one attribute associated with the
access code is associated wit geographic location, geographic location of the computing
device includes a geographic location of the first access point, geographic location of
the computing devoice includes a geographic location of the first access point, a
management information base (MIB) coupled to the first network, wherein the computer
system is further operable to access information in the MIB and use the information to
determine the geographic location of the first access point as this arrangement would
enable to provide services to the user based on geographic location as taught by
Willson.

Claim 61 is rejected on the same basis as claim 6.

Claim 63 is rejected on the same basis as claim 1.

Regarding claims 64-65, 68, 70, 72, 73-75, 77, Mooney further teaches the
following: the access code is associated with one or more attributes (reads on expiration
time of access codes), wherein the providing is based on at least one attribute of the

one or more attributes, each attribute of a subset of attributes of the one or more

attributes is associated with a service of the second network, access code is associated

with an expiration of time, wherein the determining includes determining a time and

determining if the time is past an expiration time, wherein access code is not valid if the

time is past the expiration time, second network (54, fig. 4) comprises the internet,

wherein determining includes accessing a database in (54, fig. 4) and searching for the

access code, wherein if the access code is not found, then the access code is not valid,

retrieving one or more attributes (reads on expiration time of the access code)

associated with access code, if the access code is found, storing one or more codes

from generating in a database, storing one or more access codes from the generating in

a memory medium in (54, fig. 4, fig. 2, page 3, line 8 – page 5, line 15) transmitting one

or more access codes from the generating to a distribution unit as shown in fig. 1

Claim 66 is rejected on the same basis as claim 6.

Mooney differs from claim 67 in that he does not teach the following: determining

the geographic location of the computing device, where in at least one attribute of the

one or more attributes is associated wit a geographic location of validity, wherein

determining if the access code is valid includes using geographic location of the

computing device and at least one attribute associated with a geographic location,

wherein if the geographic location of the computing device is within the area of the

geographic location of validity, then access code is valid.

However, Wilson teaches the following: determining the geographic location of

the computing device, where in at least one attribute of the one or more attributes is

associated wit a geographic location of validity (reads on access code associated with a room), wherein determining if the access code is valid includes using geographic location of the computing device and at least one attribute associated with a geographic location, wherein if the geographic location of the computing device is within the area of the geographic location of validity, then access code is valid (paragraphs: 0221, 0211, 0209).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Mooney's system to provide for the following: determining the geographic location of the computing device, where in at least one attribute of the one or more attributes is associated wit a geographic location of validity, wherein determining if the access code is valid includes using geographic location of the computing device and at least one attribute associated with a geographic location, wherein if the geographic location of the computing device is within the area of the geographic location of validity, then access code is valid as this arrangement would enable to provide services to the user based on geographic location as taught by Willson.

Claims 69 and 71 are rejected on the same basis as claims 10 and 12.

Mooney differs from claim 76 in that he does not teach the following: transmitting one or more access codes from the generating to a printing device.

However, Wilson teaches the following: transmitting one or more access codes from the generating to a printing device (paragraph: 0209).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Mooney's system to provide for the following: transmitting one or more access codes from the generating to a printing device as this arrangement would facilitate the user to keep a record of access code for his use as taught by Wilson.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Melur Ramakrishnaiah whose telephone number is (571)272-8098. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 Hr schedule.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curt Kuntz can be reached on (571) 272-7499. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Melur Ramakrishnaiah
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2614